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EXAMINER	
EDWARDS, ANTHONY Q	
ART UNIT	**PAPER NUMBER**
2835	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/671,605	JEONG, JUN-SOO	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Anthony Q. Edwards	2835	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 1 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *10/31/07*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-31,33-39,41-47,49-58,60-62 and 66* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-7,33-39,41-47,49-58,60-62 and 66* is/are rejected.

7)☒ Claim(s) *8-31* is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☒ The drawing(s) filed on *27 December 2005* is/are: a)☒ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☒ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☒ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *10/31/07 & 12/03/071*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

Receipt is acknowledged of a request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) and a submission, filed on October 31, 2007. The submission, however, is not fully responsive to the prior Office action because applicant has not fully addressed the objection to claims 8-31. Since the submission appears to be a *bona fide* attempt to provide a complete reply to the prior Office action, applicant is given a shortened statutory period of ONE MONTH or THIRTY DAYS from the mailing date of this letter, whichever is longer, to submit a complete reply. This shortened statutory period for reply supersedes the time period set in the prior Office action. This time period may be extended pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a).

All claims are drawn to the same invention claimed in the application prior to the entry of the submission under 37 CFR 1.114 and could have been finally rejected on the grounds and art of record in the next Office action if they had been entered in the application prior to entry under 37 CFR 1.114. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL** even though it is a first action after the filing of a request for continued examination and the submission under 37 CFR 1.114. See MPEP § 706.07(b). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not

mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Claim Objections

Claims 8-31 are objected to because of the following informalities: claim 8, which depends from claim 3, recites "first and second base brackets spaced apart from each other and combined to the base member." Claim 3 also recites a "base bracket combined to the base member."

Both the "first and second base brackets" and the "base bracket" are combined to the base member. This may cause potential confusion while interpreting the claim(s). As such, the Examiner suggests amending claim 3 to read "an install bracket" instead of "a base bracket." Appropriate correction is required. Claims 9-31 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 8 and are therefore objected to for at least the same reasons.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1, 2, 7 and 33-39, 41-47, 49-58, 60-62 and 66 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,819,550 to Jobs et al. (i.e., "Jobs '550" hereinafter) in view of U.S. Design Patent No. D489,370 also to Jobs et al. (i.e., "Jobs '370" hereinafter). Referring to claim 1, Jobs '550 discloses a monitor (see Figs. 34 and 35) including a monitor main body (3404) displaying an image thereon, and a base member (3406) supporting the monitor main body, the monitor comprising a base hinge (3410B) coupled to the base member (3406), and a single link member (3402) rotatably combined to the base hinge (3410B) provided in the base member, a monitor hinge (3410A) coupled to the monitor main body (3404), and a first auxiliary link member (3412) disposed parallel to the link member (3402) at a first position deviated from first axes of the link hinge and the base hinge to connect the link member (3402) with the monitor hinge (3410A) and to transmit a rotary motion from the link member relative to the base member to the monitor hinge (see Figs. 34 and 35 and col. 41, line 26 though col. 42, line 46). Jobs '550 does not specifically teach providing both a lower link member and an upper link member, as well as a link hinge provided between the upper link member and the lower link member to connect the upper link member to the upper link member, to rotate upper link member relative to the lower link member, and to transmit a rotary motion from the lower link member relative to the base to the upper link member through the link hinge.

Jobs '370 discloses a design for a display device with a movable assembly (see Figs. 2, 4, 6 and 10), including both a lower link member (not numbered), an upper link

member (not numbered), and a link hinge (not numbered) provided between the upper link member and the lower link member.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the monitor of Jobs '550 to include an additional link member and a link hinge, connecting the two link members, as taught by Job '370, since the device of Job '370 would allow for placement of the monitor main body of Job '550 in a greater variety of positions (see Figs. 9-12 of Job '370).

Referring to claim 2, Jobs as modified discloses the device as claimed, including a second auxiliary link member (3903) disposed parallel to the lower link member at a second position deviated from second axes of the link hinge and the base hinge to inherently to connect the link hinge with the base member. See Figs. 39A and 39B of Jobs '550, and Figs. 1 and 2 of Jobs '370.

Referring to claim 7, Jobs as modified inherently discloses the device as claimed, since the upper link member of Jobs as modified would include at least the same auxiliary link member (3412) shown in Fig. 35 of Jobs '550 to connect the monitor hinge with the link hinge.

Referring to claim 36, Jobs as modified discloses a monitor, including a monitor main body (3404) displaying a picture thereon and a base member (3406) supporting the monitor main body, the monitor comprising a lower link member (not numbered) rotatably combined with the base member, an upper link member (not numbered) rotatably combined with the monitor main body, and a link hinge (not numbered) rotatably coupled between the upper link member and the lower link member to move

the monitor main body with respect to the base member, wherein the monitor main body (3404) forms a main angle with the base member (3406) and is moved to be parallel to the base member according to movements of the lower and upper link members (although not specifically shown in this position, the modified device of Jobs is capable of such movement). See Figs. 1-18 of Jobs '370. Jobs as modified also discloses a first auxiliary link member (3412) having one end rotatably coupled to the base member and another end rotatably coupled to the upper link member. See Fig. 35 of Jobs '550 and Fig. 10 of Jobs '370.

Referring to claims 33 and 34, Jobs as modified discloses the device as claimed, wherein the lower link forms a first angle with the base member, the upper link forms a second angle with the monitor main body, the lower and upper link members form a third angle, and the first, second, and third angles are changed when the monitor main body is moved with respect to the base member, and wherein the main angle can be maintained constant when the other (i.e., first, second and third) angles are changed. See Figs. 1, 2, 9 and 10 of Jobs '370.

Referring to claims 35 and 39, although Jobs as modified does not specifically show the lower link member disposed parallel to the base member when the main body member is disposed parallel to the base member, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the monitor of Jobs to provide said position, since this would provide for a compact arrangement for carrying purposes.

Referring to claims 37 and 44, Jobs as modified inherently discloses the device as claimed, wherein the first auxiliary link member (3412) is disposed on a line different from a center line passing through an axis of the link hinge. See Fig. 35 of Jobs '550 and Fig. 2 of Jobs '370.

Referring to claim 38, Jobs as modified discloses a monitor as claimed, further comprising a base hinge (3602) fixedly coupled to the base member (3406), wherein the one end of the first auxiliary link member (3412) is rotatably coupled to the base hinge. See Figs. 35 and 36 of Jobs '550.

Referring to claim 41, Jobs as modified discloses the device as claimed, wherein the lower and upper link members form the minimum angle when the monitor main body is moved to be parallel to the base member (see Fig. 2 of Jobs '370), and the lower and upper link members form the maximum angle when the monitor main body is moved to be perpendicular to the base member (see Fig. 10 of Jobs '370).

Referring to claim 42, Jobs as modified inherently discloses the device as claimed, wherein the main angle is maintained constant while the lower and upper link members are moved between the maximum angle and the minimum angle, since both the upper and lower link members would include similar functioning devices.

Referring to claim 43, Jobs as modified inherently discloses the device as claimed. See Figs. 35-37 and the corresponding specification of Jobs '550.

Referring to claim 45, Jobs as modified discloses the device as claimed, wherein the first auxiliary link member (3900) comprises a plurality of link members (3903)

disposed on lines from the center line passing through axes of the link hinge and the base hinge. See Fig. 39A of Jobs '550.

Referring to claim 46, Jobs as modified discloses the device as claimed, wherein the link members of the first auxiliary link member are disposed to be parallel to each other when the upper and lower link members are moved with respect to the base member (i.e., the separate interior links maintain parallel relationship to each other throughout the movement of the device).

Referring to claim 47, Jobs as modified discloses the device as claimed, wherein the link members of the first auxiliary link member are disposed to be parallel to the lower link member when the monitor main body moves with respect to the base member (i.e., the separate interior links maintain parallel relationship to the lower link throughout the movement of the device).

Referring to claim 49, Jobs as modified discloses a monitor, further comprising a second auxiliary link member (3903) having one end rotatably coupled to the base member and inherently having another end rotatably coupled to the link hinge (see Fig. 39A of Jobs '550 and Fig. 2 of Jobs '370)

Referring to claim 50, Jobs as modified discloses a monitor, wherein the second auxiliary link member (3903) is disposed on a line different from a center line passing through an axis of the link hinge (see Fig. 39A of Jobs '550 and Fig. 2 of Jobs '370).

Referring to claims 51-58 and 60-62, Jobs as modified discloses a monitor as claimed, wherein the second and third auxiliary links are numbered 3903 in Fig. 39A of Jobs '550.

Referring to claim 66, Job as modified discloses the monitor as claimed, including a first auxiliary link member (3412) inherently disposed parallel to the lower link member at a first position deviated from first axes of the link hinge and the base hinge to connect the lower link member with the upper link member through the link hinge and transmit a rotary motion from the lower link member relative to the base member to the upper link member through the link hinge, wherein the first auxiliary link comprises a plurality of pins (3431, 3441) coupled to be deviated from a rotating center of the monitor hinge and a rotating center of the link hinge, respectively. See Fig. 35 of

Claims 3-6 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Job '550 in view of Job '370, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,422,951 to Takahashi et al. Referring to claim 3, Job as modified discloses the invention as claimed, except for a base bracket to install the base member to a flat wall or an inclined wall. Takahashi et al. disclose wall mounting (see Figs. 2, 6 and 7) an electronic device (i.e., a telephone), wherein a base bracket (22/30) is combined to a base member (20) to install the base member onto a plane (61/62). Takashashi et al. also disclose the base bracket (22/30) comprising at least one hook (see lower portion of Fig. 7), and the base member (20) comprising at least one hook hole (see lower portion of Fig. 7) receiving the hook to latch the base bracket to detachably combine the base bracket to the base member.

It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify the monitor of Job to include a base bracket, as taught by Takashashi et al., since the device of Takashashi et al. would provide the monitor of Job

with a simple and secure means of installing the monitor onto a wall for overhead viewing.

Referring to claim 4, Job as modified in view of Takashashi et al. disclose a monitor as claimed, including the base bracket (22/30) comprises at least one first combining hole (40b) to install the base bracket to the plain or inclined plane. See Figs. 6 and 7 of Takashashi et al.

Referring to claim 5, Job as modified in view of Takashashi et al. disclose a monitor as claimed, wherein the base bracket (22/30) comprises at least one second combining hole (40a) to be combined with the base member. Although a third combining hole corresponding to the second combining hole is not disclosed, it would have obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to further modify the base to include additional holes to provide better stability for the bracket.

Referring to claim 6, Job as modified in view of Takashashi et al. disclose a monitor as substantially claimed, since it is well known in the art of monitor brackets to provide a well-known standard, such as "VESA," to allow the device to be used in a variety settings.

Allowable Subject Matter

Claims 8-31 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims. The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: regarding claim 8, the specific limitation of first and second base members, spaced-apart from each other and combined to the base

member, such that the base hinge comprises first and second base hinge parts rotatably connecting lower opposite parts of the lower link member to the first and second base member, respectively, in combination with the remaining elements, is not taught or disclosed in the prior art references. Claims 9-29 depend, either directly or indirectly, from claim 8 and are would therefore be allowable.

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments filed October 31, 2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. It is again noted that the reply is not fully responsive to the prior Office Action because the objection to claim 8 has not been addressed. A fully responsive reply must be timely filed to avoid abandonment of this application. It is also noted that applicant's arguments are substantially the same a those already fully addressed by the Examiner in the previous Office Action.

In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.,* 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986). Therefore, the rejection of claims 1 and 36, relating to a "link hinge rotatably coupled between the upper link member and lower link member...and a first auxiliary link member having one end rotatably coupled to the base member and another end rotatably coupled to the upper link member" must be considered in view of both Jobs '550 and Jobs '370.

In response to applicant's argument that Takahashi '951 is nonanalogous art, it has been held that a prior art reference must either be in the field of applicant's endeavor or, if not, then be reasonably pertinent to the particular problem with which the applicant was concerned, in order to be relied upon as a basis for rejection of the claimed invention. See *In re Oetiker*, 977 F.2d 1443, 24 USPQ2d 1443 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case, Takahashi '951 is reasonably pertinent to the particular problem of mounting an electronic device (i.e., a telephone), which is normally located on a horizontal surface, onto a vertical surface (i.e., a wall). The problem to be solved in the present application also relates to mounting an electronic device (i.e., a computer), which is normally located on a horizontal surface, onto a vertical surface (i.e., a wall).

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Anthony Q. Edwards whose telephone number is 571-272-2042. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F (6:00-3:30) First Friday Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jayprakash N. Gandhi can be reached on 571-272-3740. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

December 10, 2007
aqe

12/10/07

JAYPRAKASH GANDHI
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER